



South Carolina

BRFSS

Behavioral Risk Factor
Surveillance System



Disability and Health in South Carolina

A 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report



PROMOTE PROTECT PROSPER
South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Data collection services for the 2010 South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey were conducted by the Institute for Public Service and Policy Research, at the University of South Carolina. Many thanks are extended for their quality service and dedication.

We are especially grateful to the residents of South Carolina who agreed and took the time to participate in the survey.

Suggested citation

J Mann, S McDermott, R Lewis, K Helms, A Schumacher and J Clarkson. 2011. Disability and Health in South Carolina: A 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Public Health Information and Informatics System.

This project was funded in part through cooperative agreements (U58/SO000045 & U59/DD000268) from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in 1984, the South Carolina (SC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey has been conducted annually by the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS is a state based cross-sectional telephone survey conducted to assess health behaviors and risk factor prevalence within the US, its states and its territories. The survey is administered to non-institutionalized adults aged 18 years or older from randomly selected households. Questions included on the survey gather information about lifestyle choices such as smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease or injury. The information obtained from the survey is then specifically weighted so that it is representative of the adult population of South Carolina.

For information on SC BRFSS, please visit: http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/brfss_index.htm .

The South Carolina (SC) Interagency Office of Disability and Health (IODH) is a collaborative partnership between the University of South Carolina School of Medicine (USCSM), the SC Department of Disabilities and Special Needs (DDSN), the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and the SC Developmental Disabilities Council (DDC). The primary purpose of the collaboration is to promote the health and wellness of persons with disabilities in South Carolina through an integrated program of policy, practice and evaluation. Since 1997, the main focus of the SC IODH has been building an infrastructure for disability knowledge through education, service and research.

To learn more about SC IODH and its partners, please visit <http://www.sciodh.com/>.

The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control has partnered with the SC Interagency Office of Disability and Health to produce the 2010 SC BRFSS report on Disability and Health in South Carolina. This report utilizes data from the 2010 SC BRFSS survey to highlight health related risks for people with disabilities in South Carolina.

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OVERVIEW

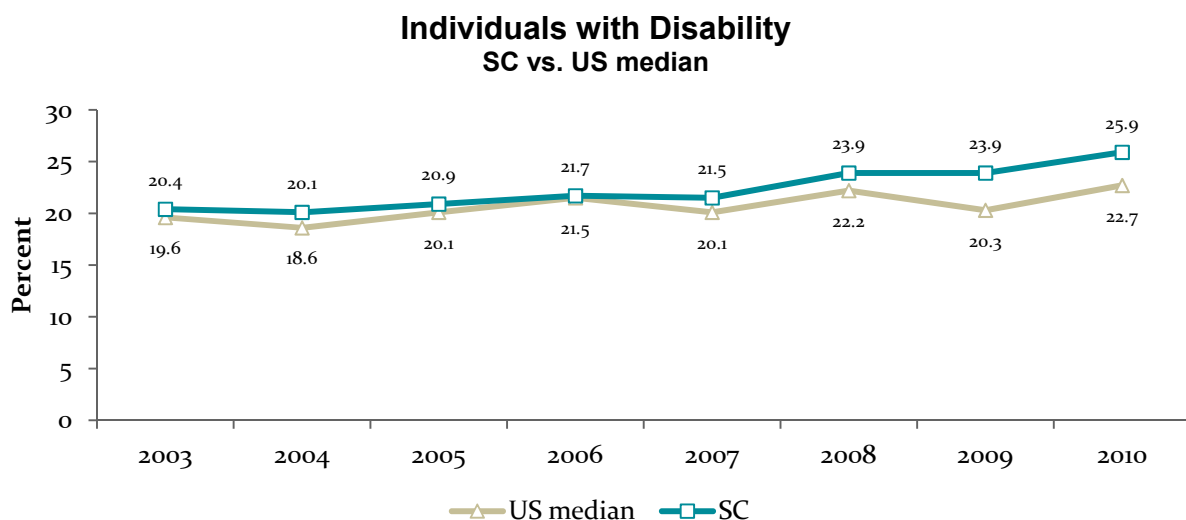
People with disabilities are identified as a possible health disparity group. To reduce these disparities, it is important to understand the health status of those with and without disabilities. This report describes various critical health indicators for South Carolinian adults with and without disabilities.

The BRFSS survey includes two questions relating to disability:

- Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?
- Do you now have any health problems that require you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?

For the purpose of this report, respondents are recognized as having a disability if they answered affirmatively to one or both of the above questions. Likewise, respondents answering “No” to both questions are identified as not having a disability. All other individuals not meeting these criteria were excluded from analyses.

Historically, over 20 percent of South Carolinian adults have reported having a disability according to the definition above. On average, the prevalence of disabled adults in South Carolina has been slightly higher than that of the nation and has increased almost 6% since 2003.



* National BRFSS statistics were derived from data collected in all 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Washington D.C.

METHODOLOGY

Analysis for this study was conducted utilizing complex survey procedures available in SAS v.9.2. The data were weighted to adjust for population demographic factors (age, race, and gender) as well as the probability of being selected by phone number(s) and within a household. Unweighted frequencies, weighted percentages, 95% confidence intervals and p-values calculated from chi-square test for significance are presented for every measured statistic, and results are to be interpreted as prevalence estimates for disabled and non-disabled individuals among the general adult population of South Carolina.

More information on BRFSS survey methodology is available online at: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>.

Sample Statistics

- Of the 9,433 SC BRFSS respondents who were interviewed in 2010:
 - 73 did not meet the aforementioned disability criteria and were excluded
 - 37.4% are 65 years of age or older
 - 62.5% are female
 - 65.9% White Non-Hispanic, 29.5% Black NH, 1.9% Other NH, 1.3% Hispanic
 - 85.3% have a High School education or higher
 - 37.6% earn less than \$25,000 annually
- The Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) response rate for the 2010 SC BRFSS was 62.7%.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic data for survey respondents, by disability category, are displayed in Table 1. Continuing with trends from the 2009 data, people with disabilities were significantly more likely to be 65 years of age or older. Educational status and income level were significantly lower for people with disabilities. Current employment was significantly lower for people with disabilities while being retired or unable to work were significantly more likely.

Table 1: SC BRFSS 2010 Demographic Data by Disability Status

| SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORY | DISABILITY | | NO DISABILITY | | P-value |
|---------------------------|------------|------|---------------|------|---------|
| | n | % | n | % | |
| All Adults (ages>18) | 3035 | 26.1 | 6325 | 73.9 | |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-64 | 1604 | 72.4 | 4259 | 85.3 | <.0001 |
| 65+ | 1431 | 27.6 | 2066 | 14.7 | |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1096 | 48.1 | 2410 | 47.9 | 0.9265 |
| Female | 1939 | 51.9 | 3915 | 52.1 | |
| RACE | | | | | |
| White NH | 1993 | 68.2 | 4124 | 67.3 | 0.1121 |
| Black NH | 880 | 24.2 | 1942 | 27.6 | |
| Other | 135 | 7.6 | 208 | 5.1 | |
| ETHNICITY | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 28 | 3.1 | 91 | 1.9 | 0.3614 |
| Non-Hispanic | 2878 | 96.9 | 6113 | 98.1 | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than H.S. | 614 | 17.5 | 749 | 10.6 | <.0001 |
| H.S. or higher | 2417 | 82.5 | 5560 | 89.4 | |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| <\$25,000 | 1279 | 43.2 | 1626 | 25.8 | <.0001 |
| \$25,000+ | 1193 | 56.8 | 3659 | 74.2 | |
| EMPLOYMENT | | | | | |
| Employed | 618 | 30.9 | 3321 | 62.9 | <.0001 |
| Unemployed | 223 | 12.2 | 460 | 9.6 | |
| Student/Homemaker | 196 | 7.5 | 537 | 12.0 | |
| Retired | 1138 | 24.6 | 1802 | 13.7 | |
| Unable to work | 855 | 24.8 | 185 | 1.8 | |

GENERAL HEALTH

Respondents were asked the following questions regarding their general health:

- Would you say that in general your health is-(Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor)?
- Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?
- Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?
- During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical and mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

People with disabilities reported significantly poorer general health than those with no disability. 7.1% of people with a disability reported excellent health compared to 22.2% of people with no disability. 18.3% of people with a disability reported poor health compared to 1.0% of people with no disability. (Table 2)

Table 2: General Health by Disability Status

| GENERAL HEALTH | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|----------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| EXCELLENT | 138 | 7.1 | 4.8 - 9.4 | 1249 | 22.2 | 20.2 - 24.1 |
| VERY GOOD | 441 | 16.6 | 14.1 - 19.1 | 2272 | 39.6 | 37.3 - 41.8 |
| GOOD | 862 | 31.0 | 27.3 - 34.8 | 2063 | 30.6 | 28.4 - 32.7 |
| FAIR | 903 | 27.0 | 23.5 - 30.5 | 559 | 6.7 | 5.7 - 7.7 |
| POOR | 656 | 18.3 | 16.0 - 20.6 | 143 | 1.0 | 0.8 - 1.3 |

P-value <.0001

People with a disability reported a greater number of days in which their physical health was not good. 29.7% of people with a disability reported 16-30 days in which their physical health was not good, compared to 2.1% of people without a disability. (Table 3)

Table 3: Days Physical Health Not Good

| NUMBER OF DAYS PHYSICAL HEALTH NOT GOOD | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| NONE | 1010 | 36.0 | 32.4 - 39.6 | 4737 | 76.1 | 74.0 - 78.1 |
| 1-15 DAYS | 869 | 34.3 | 30.3 - 38.3 | 1196 | 21.8 | 19.7 - 23.8 |
| 16-30 DAYS | 868 | 29.7 | 25.9 - 33.5 | 216 | 2.1 | 1.7 - 2.6 |

P-value <.0001

Mental health described as not good for 16-30 days was reported by 21.9% of people with disabilities compared to 4.7% of people without a disability. (Table 4)

Table 4: Days Mental Health Not Good

| NUMBER OF DAYS MENTAL HEALTH NOT GOOD | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| NONE | 1680 | 53.6 | 49.7 - 57.6 | 4711 | 72.6 | 70.5 - 74.6 |
| 1-15 DAYS | 700 | 24.5 | 21.4 - 27.5 | 1255 | 22.8 | 20.8 - 24.7 |
| 16-30 DAYS | 485 | 21.9 | 18.0 - 25.8 | 250 | 4.7 | 3.7 - 5.6 |

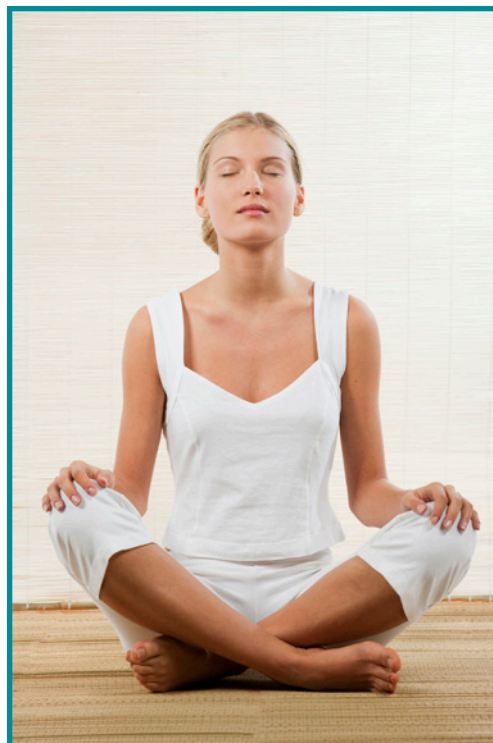
P-value <.0001

People with a disability reported a greater number of days with poor physical and mental health interfered with usual activities. 31% of people with a disability reported poor physical or mental health for more than half of the previous 30 days (16-30) compared to 2.0% of people without a disability. (Table 5)

Table 5: Poor Physical or Mental Health Interfered with Usual Activities

| POOR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH DAYS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| NONE | 876 | 38.7 | 34.0 - 43.4 | 1829 | 72.4 | 69.1 - 75.6 |
| 1-15 DAYS | 633 | 30.3 | 26.5 - 34.1 | 600 | 25.6 | 22.4 - 28.8 |
| 16-30 DAYS | 611 | 31.0 | 26.3 - 35.7 | 75 | 2.0 | 1.2 - 2.8 |

P-value <.0001



WEIGHT & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Respondents were asked to provide their height and weight, so that body mass index (BMI) could be calculated. A BMI from 18.5 to 24.9 is considered to be healthy, while a BMI of 25 to 29.9 is overweight and a BMI of 30 or greater is obese. People with a disability were significantly less likely to have a healthy weight (26.4% versus 34.7%) and were more likely to be obese (41.5% versus 28.7%). (Table 6)

Table 6: Body Mass Index

| BMI | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| < 25 | 731 | 26.4 | 22.8 - 30.1 | 2046 | 34.7 | 32.4 - 36.9 |
| 25-29.9 | 924 | 32.1 | 28.6 - 35.6 | 2292 | 36.7 | 34.5 - 38.8 |
| >=30 | 1227 | 41.5 | 37.6 - 45.3 | 1735 | 28.7 | 26.5 - 30.9 |

P-value <.0001

We analyzed the following question about physical activity:

- During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

A majority of people, both with a disability and without a disability, reported at least some leisure time physical activity in the past month. However, people with a disability were significantly more likely (43.2%) to report no physical activity than those with no disability (22.5%). (Table 7)

Table 7: Physical Activity

| EXERCISE LAST 30 DAYS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1644 | 56.8 | 53.0 - 60.6 | 4792 | 77.5 | 75.7 - 79.3 |
| NO | 1366 | 43.2 | 39.4 - 47.0 | 1518 | 22.5 | 20.7 - 24.3 |

P-value <.0001

TOBACCO USE

We analyzed three questions related to tobacco use:

- Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
- Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? (asked only of those who answered “yes” to the first question)
- During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking? (asked only of those who answered “yes” to the first two questions)

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (57.1% versus 40.8%). Among those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, there was not a significant difference in the frequency of current smoking for people with a disability compared to people without a disability. Similarly, there was not a significant difference between the two groups in the proportion of current smokers who attempted to quit in the past 12 months. (Tables 8-10)

Table 8: Smoked at Least 100 Cigarettes, Lifetime

| SMOKED AT LEAST 100 CIGARETTES | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1677 | 57.1 | 53.3 - 60.8 | 2668 | 40.8 | 38.5 - 43.1 |
| NO | 1334 | 42.9 | 39.2 - 46.7 | 3619 | 59.2 | 56.9 - 61.5 |

P-value <.0001

Table 9: Current Smoking (Among those who have ever smoked)

| FREQUENCY OF DAYS NOW SMOKING | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| EVERY DAY | 405 | 30.4 | 25.8 - 35.1 | 660 | 31.5 | 28.0 - 35.0 |
| SOME DAYS | 164 | 14.8 | 9.3 - 20.3 | 296 | 15.5 | 12.2 - 18.9 |
| NOT AT ALL | 1106 | 54.8 | 49.5 - 60.1 | 1711 | 53.0 | 49.2 - 56.7 |

P-value 0.8945

Table 10: Tried to Stop Smoking, Past 12 Months

| STOPPED SMOKING IN PAST 12 MONTHS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 367 | 65.9 | 55.9 - 75.8 | 554 | 65.1 | 59.8 - 70.4 |
| NO | 200 | 34.1 | 24.2 - 44.1 | 396 | 34.9 | 29.6 - 40.2 |

P-value 0.8932



Table 11 shows current smoking status for all respondents (every day, some days, former, and never). The distribution is significantly different for those with and without disability. Current smoking and former smoking are more frequent among people with a disability. 43% of people with a disability reported they have never smoked compared to 59.2% of people without a disability. (Table 11)

Table 11: Smoking Status

| SMOKING STATUS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| SMOKES EVERY DAY | 405 | 17.4 | 14.5 - 20.2 | 660 | 12.9 | 11.2 - 14.5 |
| SMOKES SOME DAYS | 164 | 8.4 | 5.1 - 11.8 | 296 | 6.3 | 4.9 - 7.8 |
| FORMER SMOKER | 1106 | 31.2 | 28.1 - 34.3 | 1711 | 21.6 | 19.9 - 23.3 |
| NEVER SMOKED | 1334 | 43.0 | 39.2 - 46.7 | 3619 | 59.2 | 56.9 - 61.5 |

P-value <.0001

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

We analyzed two questions related to alcohol use:

- During the past 30 days, have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor?
- Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have X [X = 5 for men, X = 4 for women] or more drinks on an occasion?

People with a disability were significantly less likely to report drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days (34.1% versus 45.5%). People with a disability were also significantly less likely to report binge drinking (5 or more drinks on a single occasion for men, 4 or more for women). At least one instance of binge drinking was reported by 9.7% of people with a disability, compared to 13.3% of those without a disability. (Tables 12-13)

Table 12: Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days

| DAYS IN THE PAST 30 HAD ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 858 | 34.1 | 30.3 - 37.9 | 2587 | 45.5 | 43.2 - 47.8 |
| NO | 2160 | 65.9 | 62.1 - 69.7 | 3693 | 54.5 | 52.2 - 56.8 |

P-value <.0001

Table 13: Binge Drinking Past 30 Days

| HOW MANY TIMES DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS DID YOU HAVE 5 OR MORE DRINKS ON ONE OCCASION? | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| NONE | 2799 | 90.3 | 86.8 - 93.8 | 5618 | 86.8 | 85.0 - 88.5 |
| 1 TIME | 50 | 2.0 | 1.2 - 2.9 | 208 | 5.3 | 4.1 - 6.4 |
| 2-5 TIMES | 92 | 5.4 | 2.2 - 8.6 | 275 | 6.3 | 5.0 - 7.5 |
| >5 TIMES | 37 | 2.3 | 0.7 - 3.9 | 82 | 1.7 | 1.1 - 2.4 |

P-value 0.0486

There was not a significant difference in the proportion of heavy drinkers by disability status.

Table 14: Heavy Drinker (more than 2 drinks /day for men and more than 1 drink/day for women)

| HEAVY DRINKER | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| NO | 2853 | 96.1 | 94.5 - 97.7 | 5852 | 94.9 | 93.9 - 95.9 |
| YES | 109 | 3.9 | 2.3 - 5.5 | 299 | 5.1 | 4.1 - 6.1 |

P-value 0.2609



DIABETES

Participants were asked the following questions about diabetes:

- Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?
- How old were you when you were told you have diabetes?
- About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?
- A test for "A one C" measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for "A one C"?
- About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?
- When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.
- Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have been diagnosed with diabetes (not including gestational diabetes) than people without a disability (20.4% versus 7.2%). (Table 15)

Table 15: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes

| EVER TOLD BY DOCTOR YOU HAVE DIABETES | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 790 | 20.4 | 17.9 - 22.9 | 748 | 7.2 | 6.3 - 8.2 |
| NO | 2240 | 79.6 | 77.1 - 82.1 | 5566 | 92.8 | 91.8 - 93.7 |

P-value <.0001

Among people who had been diagnosed with diabetes, age of diagnosis did not differ significantly for people with a disability compared to people without a disability. (Table 16)

Table 16: Age of Diabetes Diagnosis

| AGE WHEN TOLD YOU HAD DIABETES | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| <30 | 50 | 10.9 | 5.0 - 16.8 | 46 | 17.9 | 10.8 - 25.0 |
| 30-49 | 227 | 38.1 | 31.3 - 44.8 | 181 | 31.5 | 24.8 - 38.1 |
| 50-59 | 224 | 29.1 | 23.6 - 34.6 | 215 | 26.1 | 20.9 - 31.2 |
| 60+ | 193 | 21.9 | 17.2 - 26.6 | 244 | 24.6 | 20.0 - 29.1 |

P-value 0.1818

Among people with diabetes, those with a disability were significantly more likely to report taking insulin (39.8% versus 24.7%). They also reported more frequent self monitoring of blood glucose. (Table 17-18)

Table 17: Taking Insulin

| TAKING INSULIN | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|----------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 338 | 39.8 | 33.8 - 45.8 | 177 | 24.7 | 18.5 - 30.8 |
| NO | 451 | 60.2 | 54.2 - 66.2 | 571 | 75.3 | 69.2 - 81.5 |

P-value 0.0011

Table 18: Self-Monitoring of Blood Glucose

| HOW OFTEN CHECK | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 1 OR MORE/DAY | 577 | 74.4 | 68.6 - 80.1 | 451 | 58.6 | 52.1 - 65.0 |
| 1 OR MORE/WEEK | 117 | 15.3 | 11.1 - 19.5 | 161 | 22.5 | 17.2 - 27.8 |
| 1 OR MORE/MONTH | 21 | 3.7 | 0.0 - 7.5 | 41 | 7.6 | 4.5 - 10.6 |
| 1 OR MORE/YEAR | 4 | 0.4 | 0.0 - 0.9 | 9 | 2.7 | 0.0 - 6.3 |
| NEVER | 51 | 6.1 | 3.0 - 9.2 | 70 | 8.6 | 5.5 - 11.7 |

P-value 0.0067

Among people with diabetes, there was not a significant difference in the frequency of self monitoring for foot sores between those with and those without a disability. (Table 19)

Table 19: Self-Monitoring for Foot Sores

| HOW OFTEN CHECK | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 1 OR MORE/DAY | 529 | 72.1 | 66.1 - 78.0 | 503 | 66.9 | 60.3 - 73.6 |
| 1 OR MORE/WEEK | 124 | 18.4 | 13.0 - 23.9 | 104 | 16.5 | 10.9 - 22.2 |
| 1 OR MORE/MONTH | 16 | 2.6 | 0.1 - 5.1 | 30 | 6.4 | 2.6 - 10.2 |
| 1 OR MORE/YEAR | 7 | 0.4 | 0.1 - 0.7 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.0 - 0.5 |
| NEVER | 58 | 6.6 | 4.3 - 8.8 | 63 | 9.9 | 6.4 - 13.5 |

P-value 0.1488

People with a disability who had diabetes reported significantly more frequent diabetes-related visits to a health care professional than their counterparts without disability. 13.6% of people with a disability had 12 or more visits in the previous year, compared to approximately 2% of people without a disability. There were no significant differences in the frequency of glycosylated hemoglobin testing, dilated eye examinations and frequency of having their feet checked by a doctor or health professional. (Table 20-23)

Table 20: Visits to a Health Professional for Diabetes

| TIMES SEEN HEALTH PROFESSIONAL FOR DIABETES | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 1-5 TIMES | 482 | 65.9 | 59.2 - 72.7 | 554 | 80.3 | 74.3 - 86.3 |
| 6-11 TIMES | 79 | 11.3 | 7.5 - 15.1 | 34 | 5.8 | 1.2 - 10.4 |
| 12+ TIMES | 77 | 13.6 | 8.0 - 19.2 | 20 | 1.9 | 0.4 - 3.4 |
| NEVER | 57 | 9.2 | 4.6 - 13.8 | 80 | 12.0 | 7.6 - 16.5 |

P-value <.0001

Table 21: Hemoglobin A1c Testing

| TIMES CHECKED FOR GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| ONCE | 66 | 10.7 | 6.7 - 14.7 | 103 | 17.6 | 12.3 - 22.9 |
| TWICE | 150 | 26.0 | 19.2 - 32.9 | 159 | 25.4 | 19.2 - 31.5 |
| 3-4 TIMES | 290 | 38.5 | 32.2 - 44.8 | 259 | 37.7 | 31.0 - 44.4 |
| 5+ TIMES | 56 | 9.1 | 5.2 - 13.0 | 28 | 4.7 | 0.1 - 9.4 |
| NEVER | 103 | 15.7 | 9.8 - 21.5 | 99 | 14.6 | 9.7 - 19.4 |

P-value 0.3048

Table 22: Dilated Eye Examination

| LAST EYE EXAM WHERE PUPILS WERE DILATED | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| PAST MONTH | 155 | 22.0 | 16.1 - 27.8 | 132 | 16.5 | 11.1 - 21.8 |
| PAST YEAR | 363 | 41.4 | 35.4 - 47.4 | 354 | 46.1 | 39.5 - 52.6 |
| PAST 2 YEARS | 118 | 15.6 | 10.5 - 20.8 | 119 | 18.4 | 13.6 - 23.3 |
| 2+ YEARS AGO | 123 | 18.6 | 13.4 - 23.8 | 98 | 15.0 | 10.2 - 19.8 |
| NEVER | 16 | 2.4 | 0.7 - 4.1 | 31 | 4.0 | 2.1 - 5.9 |

P-value 0.3153

Table 23: Foot Examinations by Health Professional

| TIMED FEET CHECKED FOR SORES/IRRITATION | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| ONCE/YEAR | 132 | 18.4 | 14.1 - 22.7 | 135 | 20.4 | 15.1 - 25.8 |
| 2-3/YEAR | 170 | 32.1 | 25.0 - 39.2 | 189 | 30.9 | 24.2 - 37.6 |
| 4+/YEAR | 256 | 28.3 | 22.9 - 33.8 | 159 | 20.7 | 15.0 - 26.5 |
| NEVER | 160 | 21.1 | 15.9 - 26.4 | 197 | 28.0 | 22.2 - 33.7 |

P-value 0.18

People with a disability were more than twice as likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetic retinopathy (28.7% versus 13.0%). (Table 24)

Table 24: Ever Diagnosed with Diabetic Retinopathy

| EVER TOLD DIABETES HAS AFFECTED EYES | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 208 | 28.7 | 22.6 - 34.7 | 121 | 13.0 | 9.4 - 16.6 |
| NO | 561 | 71.3 | 65.3 - 77.4 | 619 | 87.0 | 83.4 - 90.6 |

P-value <.0001

There was not a significant difference between those with a disability or no disability in taking a diabetes management class. (Table 25)

Table 25: Ever Taken a Diabetes Management Class

| EVER TAKEN CLASS IN MANAGING DIABETES | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 424 | 59.6 | 53.7 - 65.5 | 393 | 56.3 | 50.0 - 62.6 |
| NO | 364 | 40.4 | 34.5 - 46.3 | 353 | 43.7 | 37.4 - 50.0 |

P-value 0.4602

An additional module for South Carolina was included this year concerning pre-diabetes. Participants were asked the following questions:

- Have you had a test for high blood sugar or Diabetes in the past three years?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?

67.3% of people with a disability have been tested for high blood sugar or diabetes within the last three years compared to 57.5% of people without a disability. (Table 26)

Table 26: Ever Had a Test for High Blood Sugar or Diabetes in past three years

| EVER TESTED FOR DIABETES | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1525 | 67.3 | 62.7 - 71.9 | 3444 | 57.5 | 55.1 - 60.0 |
| NO | 619 | 32.7 | 28.1 - 37.3 | 1972 | 42.5 | 40.0 - 44.9 |

P-value 0.0004

People with a disability were significantly more likely to be diagnosed by a doctor or other health professional with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes (13%) compared to people without a disability (4.8%). (Table 27)

Table 27: Ever Diagnosed with Pre-Diabetes or Borderline Diabetes

| EVER TOLD BY DOCTOR YOU HAVE PRE-DIABETES | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 300 | 13.0 | 10.4 - 15.6 | 378 | 4.8 | 4.0 - 5.6 |
| NO | 1929 | 87.0 | 84.4 - 89.6 | 5186 | 95.2 | 94.4 - 96.0 |

P-value <.0001

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

The following questions were asked regarding cardiovascular disease: Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you:

- had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?
- had angina or coronary heart disease?
- had a stroke?

People with a disability were more likely than people without disability to have had a myocardial infarction (10.1% versus 2.7%), angina or coronary heart disease (11.1% versus 2.3%), or stroke (9.2% versus 1.7%). (Tables 28-30)

Table 28: Ever Diagnosed with Myocardial Infarction

| EVER TOLD MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 385 | 10.1 | 8.4 - 11.9 | 266 | 2.7 | 2.1 - 3.2 |
| NO | 2591 | 89.9 | 88.1 - 91.6 | 6026 | 97.3 | 96.8 - 97.9 |

P-value <.0001

Table 29: Ever Diagnosed with Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

| EVER TOLD ANGINA OR CORONARY HEART DISEASE | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 426 | 11.1 | 9.3 - 12.9 | 258 | 2.3 | 1.8 - 2.8 |
| NO | 2516 | 88.9 | 87.1 - 90.7 | 6013 | 97.7 | 97.2 - 98.2 |

P-value <.0001

Table 30: Ever Diagnosed with Stroke

| EVER TOLD STROKE | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 358 | 9.2 | 7.6 - 10.8 | 182 | 1.7 | 1.3 - 2.2 |
| NO | 2660 | 90.8 | 89.2 - 92.4 | 6134 | 98.3 | 97.8 - 98.7 |

P-value <.0001

ARTHRITIS

The following question was asked about arthritis: have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of:

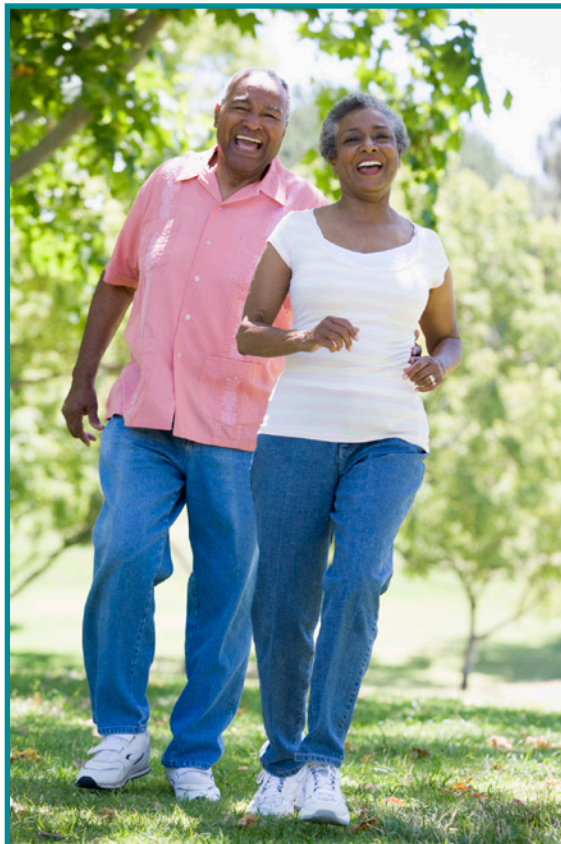
- Arthritis
- Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Gout
- Lupus
- Fibromyalgia

People with a disability were three times more likely to report being diagnosed with arthritis (59.1% versus 20.0% (Table 31))

Table 31: Ever Diagnosed with some form of Arthritis

| EVER TOLD ARTHRITIS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 2086 | 59.1 | 54.9 - 63.2 | 1978 | 20.0 | 18.5 - 21.4 |
| NO | 851 | 40.9 | 36.8 - 45.1 | 4068 | 80.0 | 78.6 - 81.5 |

P-value <.0001



EMOTIONAL SUPPORT & LIFE SATISFACTION

Two questions were asked inquiring about Emotional Health:

- How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?
- In general, how satisfied are you with your life?

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have rarely or never received needed emotional support than those without a disability (13.3% versus 7.5%). (Table 32)

Table 32: How often do you get the emotional support you need

| HOW OFTEN RECEIVE EMOTIONAL SUPPORT | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| ALWAYS | 1288 | 43.8 | 39.9 - 47.7 | 3339 | 56.7 | 54.4 - 59.1 |
| USUALLY | 629 | 25.5 | 22.2 - 28.7 | 1357 | 25.3 | 23.3 - 27.4 |
| SOMETIMES | 522 | 17.4 | 14.6 - 20.3 | 682 | 10.5 | 9.1 - 11.8 |
| RARELY | 158 | 7.1 | 3.9 - 10.3 | 145 | 2.6 | 1.8 - 3.4 |
| NEVER | 206 | 6.2 | 4.8 - 7.6 | 392 | 4.9 | 3.9 - 5.8 |

P-value <.0001

Those with a disability were also significantly more likely to report that they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their life (12.3% versus 2.5%). (Table 33)

Table 33: How satisfied are you with life

| SATISFIED WITH LIFE | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| VERY SATISFIED | 1014 | 35.8 | 32.0 - 39.7 | 3134 | 51.9 | 49.5 - 54.2 |
| SATISFIED | 1598 | 51.9 | 47.9 - 55.9 | 2794 | 45.6 | 43.3 - 48.0 |
| DISSATISFIED | 221 | 10.4 | 7.0 - 13.8 | 128 | 2.2 | 1.5 - 2.9 |
| VERY DISSATISFIED | 58 | 1.9 | 1.1 - 2.6 | 25 | 0.3 | 0.1 - 0.5 |

P-value <.0001



HYPERTENSION (or High Blood Pressure)

The following question was asked about hypertension:

- Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health profession that you have high blood pressure?

People with a disability were significantly more likely to be diagnosed with high blood pressure (51.7% versus 28.3%). (Table 34)

Table 34: Ever Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure

| EVER TOLD BLOOD PRESSURE HIGH | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1847 | 51.7 | 47.8 - 55.7 | 2519 | 28.3 | 26.4 - 30.1 |
| NO | 1080 | 48.3 | 44.3 - 52.2 | 3515 | 71.7 | 69.9 - 73.6 |

P-value <.0001



HYPERLIPIDEMIA (or High Cholesterol)

The following questions were asked about hyperlipidemia:

- Have you EVER had your blood cholesterol checked?
- How long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?
- Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

Respondents with a disability were significantly more likely to have ever had their blood cholesterol checked (89.3% versus 82.5%). People with a disability were also significantly more likely to have their blood cholesterol checked within the past year (77.4% versus 68.2%). 56.1% of people with a disability were told that they have high cholesterol compared to 36.7% of people without a disability. (Table 35-37)

Table 35: Ever had your blood cholesterol checked

| EVER CHECKED BLOOD CHOLESTEROL | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 2729 | 89.3 | 85.6 - 92.9 | 5290 | 82.5 | 80.3 - 84.7 |
| NO | 152 | 10.7 | 7.1 - 14.4 | 627 | 17.5 | 15.3 - 19.7 |

P-value 0.0066

Table 36: How long since you last checked blood cholesterol

| HOW LONG LAST BLOOD CHOLESTEROL CHECK | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| PAST YEAR | 2234 | 77.4 | 73.3 - 81.4 | 3935 | 68.2 | 65.7 - 70.6 |
| PAST 2 YEARS | 236 | 10.1 | 7.8 - 12.5 | 644 | 14.2 | 12.3 - 16.0 |
| PAST 5 YEARS | 140 | 7.9 | 5.7 - 10.2 | 421 | 11.1 | 9.3 - 12.8 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 76 | 4.6 | 1.1 - 8.0 | 234 | 6.6 | 5.2 - 8.0 |

P-value 0.0262

Table 37: Ever told you have high cholesterol

| EVER TOLD CHOLESTEROL IS HIGH | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1682 | 56.1 | 52.2 - 60.1 | 2467 | 36.7 | 34.5 - 38.9 |
| NO | 1022 | 43.9 | 39.9 - 47.8 | 2769 | 63.3 | 61.1 - 65.5 |

P-value <.0001

INADEQUATE SLEEP

The following question was asked about quantity of sleep:

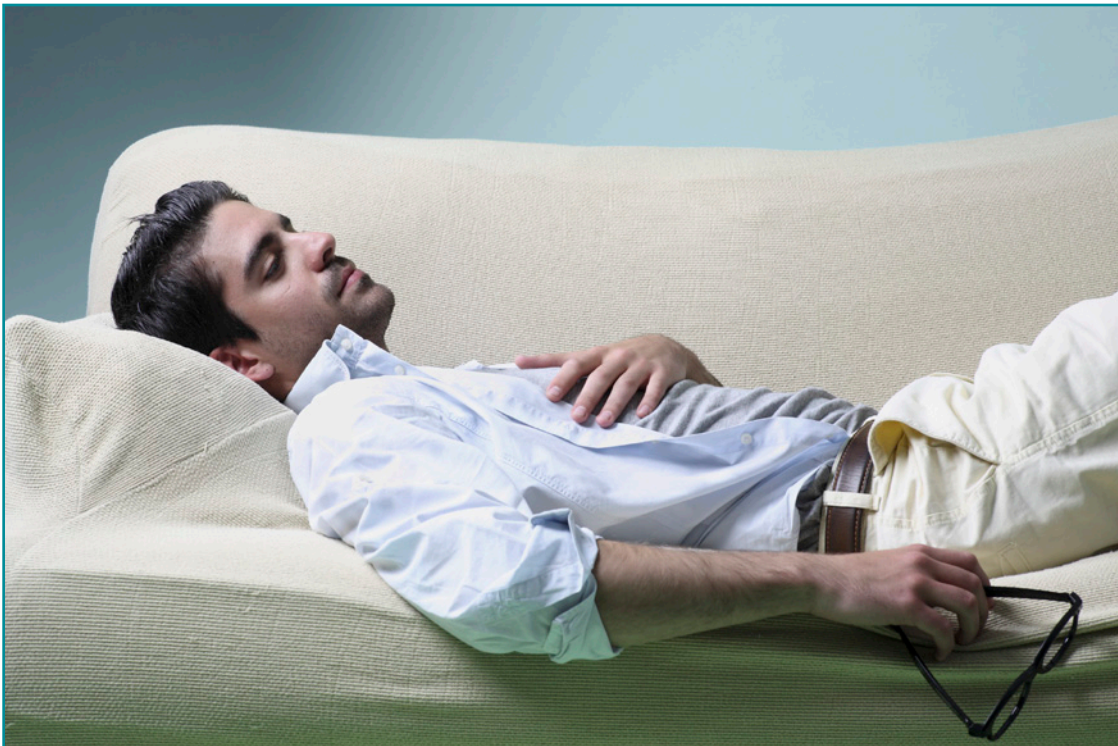
- During the past 30 days, for about how many days have you felt you did not get enough rest or sleep?

People with a disability reported significantly more days with insufficient rest or sleep than people without a disability. For example, 21.4% of people with a disability reported insufficient rest or sleep for 26 to 30 of the prior 30 days, compared to 8.9% of people without a disability. (Table 38)

Table 38: Not Getting Enough Rest or Sleep

| NOT ENOUGH SLEEP IN THE PAST 30 DAYS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 1-5 DAYS | 556 | 21.4 | 17.7 - 25.0 | 1721 | 30.3 | 28.1 - 32.5 |
| 6-10 DAYS | 261 | 10.2 | 7.0 - 13.4 | 601 | 10.9 | 9.5 - 12.3 |
| 11-15 DAYS | 258 | 8.4 | 6.6 - 10.1 | 404 | 7.7 | 6.4 - 8.9 |
| 16-20 DAYS | 151 | 7.1 | 5.3 - 8.9 | 197 | 4.7 | 3.5 - 6.0 |
| 21-25 DAYS | 80 | 2.6 | 1.6 - 3.7 | 63 | 1.2 | 0.7 - 1.7 |
| 26-30 DAYS | 503 | 21.4 | 18.2 - 24.6 | 492 | 8.9 | 7.6 - 10.2 |
| NONE | 1072 | 28.9 | 25.8 - 31.9 | 2683 | 36.3 | 34.2 - 38.5 |

P-value <.0001



WOMEN'S HEALTH

The following questions were asked about women's health:

- Have you ever had a mammogram?
- How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?
- Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?
- How long has it been since your last breast exam?
- Have you ever had a Pap test?
- How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?
- Have you had a hysterectomy?

Women with a disability were significantly more likely to have a mammogram than women without a disability (82.3% versus 64.0%) There were no significant differences between women with a disability and women without a disability regarding time since last mammogram and having a clinical breast exam. (Tables 39-41)

Table 39: Ever Had Mammogram

| EVER HAD MAMMOGRAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1743 | 82.4 | 78.5 - 86.3 | 3144 | 64.1 | 61.0 - 67.2 |
| NO | 175 | 17.6 | 13.7 - 21.5 | 713 | 35.9 | 32.8 - 39.0 |

P-value <.0001

Table 40: Time Since Last Mammogram

| HOW LONG SINCE LAST MAMMOGRAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 1033 | 58.3 | 54.2 - 62.3 | 1971 | 61.5 | 58.7 - 64.3 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 291 | 16.8 | 14.2 - 19.5 | 577 | 17.8 | 15.6 - 19.9 |
| 2-3 YEARS | 147 | 9.2 | 6.7 - 11.7 | 232 | 8.3 | 6.6 - 10.0 |
| 3-5 YEARS | 80 | 4.5 | 3.0 - 6.0 | 124 | 4.8 | 3.4 - 6.1 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 157 | 11.2 | 8.0 - 14.4 | 202 | 7.6 | 6.0 - 9.3 |

P-value 0.1617

Table 41: Clinical Breast Exam

| HAD CLINICAL BREAST EXAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1702 | 90.9 | 88.8 - 93.1 | 3485 | 90.1 | 88.1 - 92.0 |
| NO | 196 | 9.1 | 6.9 - 11.2 | 356 | 9.9 | 8.0 - 11.9 |

P-value 0.554

Women with a disability were less likely to have had a clinical breast exam in the last year (62.6%) as compared to women without a disability (69.9%). (Table 42)

Table 42: Time Since Last Breast Exam

| HOW LONG SINCE LAST BREAST EXAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 979 | 62.6 | 58.7 - 66.6 | 2313 | 69.9 | 67.4 - 72.5 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 278 | 16.1 | 13.2 - 19.0 | 572 | 15.6 | 13.7 - 17.5 |
| 2-3 YEARS | 135 | 7.0 | 5.3 - 8.7 | 215 | 5.6 | 4.4 - 6.9 |
| 3-5 YEARS | 77 | 4.7 | 2.7 - 6.8 | 138 | 3.9 | 2.7 - 5.0 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 181 | 9.5 | 7.5 - 11.6 | 201 | 4.9 | 3.8 - 6.1 |

P-value 0.0008

Women with a disability were more likely to have ever had a Pap test versus women without a disability (97.4% versus 94.8%) but among those who have had at least one, were less likely to have had one within the past year (43.4% for women with a disability; 60.8% for women without a disability). (Tables 43-44)

Table 43: Ever Had Pap Test

| EVER HAD PAP TEST | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1843 | 97.4 | 96.4 - 98.4 | 3720 | 94.8 | 93.1 - 96.4 |
| NO | 59 | 2.6 | 1.6 - 3.6 | 123 | 5.2 | 3.6 - 6.9 |

P-value 0.0054

Table 44: Time Since Last Pap Test

| HOW LONG SINCE LAST PAP TEST | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 701 | 43.4 | 39.1 - 47.7 | 1953 | 60.8 | 58.1 - 63.5 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 299 | 17.1 | 14.2 - 20.1 | 677 | 16.5 | 14.7 - 18.4 |
| 2-3 YEARS | 215 | 13.3 | 10.3 - 16.2 | 322 | 7.0 | 5.8 - 8.2 |
| 3-5 YEARS | 137 | 6.9 | 5.3 - 8.6 | 212 | 5.7 | 4.1 - 7.2 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 429 | 19.3 | 16.6 - 22.0 | 505 | 10.0 | 8.6 - 11.4 |

P-value <.0001

PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING

The following questions were asked about prostate cancer screening:

- Have you ever had a PSA test?
- How long has it been since your last PSA test?
- Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?
- How long has it been since your last digital rectal exam?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?

There were no significant differences between men with a disability and men without a disability regarding having ever had a PSA test and the time since their last PSA test after having at least one. (Tables 45-46)

Table 45: Ever Had PSA Test

| EVER HAD PSA TEST | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 775 | 74.9 | 70.0 - 79.8 | 1430 | 70.2 | 66.7 - 73.8 |
| NO | 175 | 25.1 | 20.2 - 30.0 | 405 | 29.8 | 26.2 - 33.3 |

P-value 0.1389

Table 46: Time Since Last PSA Test

| HOW LONG SINCE LAST PSA TEST | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 528 | 66.3 | 60.6 - 71.9 | 997 | 67.5 | 63.5 - 71.5 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 117 | 16.1 | 12.0 - 20.2 | 214 | 14.8 | 12.0 - 17.6 |
| 2-3 YEARS | 50 | 9.6 | 5.0 - 14.2 | 84 | 7.1 | 4.7 - 9.6 |
| 3-5 YEARS | 36 | 4.1 | 2.3 - 6.0 | 59 | 4.4 | 2.6 - 6.2 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 28 | 3.9 | 1.8 - 6.1 | 61 | 6.2 | 3.7 - 8.7 |

P-value 0.5212

Men with a disability were significantly more likely to have ever had a digital rectal exam than men without a disability (80.1% versus 73.5%); however there were no significant differences between the two groups regarding length of time since their last digital rectal exam after having a least one. (Tables 47-48)

Table 47: Ever Had Digital Rectal Exam

| EVER HAD DIGITAL RECTAL EXAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 825 | 80.1 | 75.6 - 84.6 | 1485 | 73.5 | 70.1 - 76.9 |
| NO | 161 | 19.9 | 15.4 - 24.4 | 397 | 26.5 | 23.1 - 29.9 |

P-value 0.0268

Table 48: Time Since Last Digital Rectal Exam

| HOW LONG SINCE LAST DIGITAL RECTAL EXAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 430 | 54.5 | 49.0 - 60.0 | 762 | 47.6 | 43.7 - 51.5 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 135 | 15.8 | 12.0 - 19.7 | 264 | 18.6 | 15.6 - 21.6 |
| 2-3 YEARS | 76 | 11.3 | 6.8 - 15.8 | 143 | 9.8 | 7.5 - 12.1 |
| 3-5 YEARS | 60 | 6.4 | 4.1 - 8.7 | 114 | 9.7 | 6.9 - 12.5 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 109 | 12.0 | 8.9 - 15.1 | 180 | 14.3 | 11.3 - 17.2 |

P-value 0.1526

There were no significant differences in the likelihood of having ever been diagnosed with prostate cancer, for men with a disability compared to men without a disability. (Table 49)

Table 49: Ever Been Told You Have Prostate Cancer

| EVER BEEN TOLD YOU HAVE PROSTATE CANCER | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 93 | 5.6 | 3.8 - 7.5 | 111 | 3.6 | 2.5 - 4.7 |
| NO | 910 | 94.4 | 92.5 - 96.2 | 1786 | 96.4 | 95.3 - 97.5 |

P-value 0.0478

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

The following questions were asked concerning colorectal cancer screening:

- A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?
- How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test using a home kit?
- Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?
- Was your most recent exam a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy?
- How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?

People with a disability were more likely to have had a home blood stool test (42.7%) than people without a disability (37.8%); however, among those who have had at least one, there was not a significant difference between the two groups regarding length of time since their last home blood stool test. (Tables 50-51)

Table 50: Ever Had Blood Stool Test Using a Home Kit

| EVER HAD BLOOD STOOL TEST USING A HOME KIT | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1066 | 42.7 | 39.6 - 45.8 | 1567 | 37.8 | 35.4 - 40.1 |
| NO | 1370 | 57.3 | 54.2 - 60.4 | 2402 | 62.2 | 59.9 - 64.6 |

P-value 0.0116

Table 51: Time Since Last Blood Stool Test Using a Home Kit

| HOW LONG SINCE LAST BLOOD STOOL TEST USING HOME KIT | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 276 | 25.5 | 21.2 - 29.8 | 398 | 24.9 | 21.6 - 28.2 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 147 | 11.9 | 9.1 - 14.7 | 232 | 15.5 | 12.8 - 18.2 |
| 2-3 YEARS | 111 | 10.0 | 7.3 - 12.7 | 200 | 13.1 | 10.5 - 15.6 |
| 3-5 YEARS | 154 | 15.9 | 12.2 - 19.5 | 215 | 15.4 | 12.4 - 18.5 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 334 | 36.7 | 31.6 - 41.9 | 469 | 31.1 | 27.6 - 34.6 |

P-value 0.1456

There were no significant differences between people with a disability and people without a disability related to the receipt of sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exams. (Tables 52-54)

Table 52: Ever Had Either a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

| EVER HAD SIGMOIDOSCOPY OR COLONOSCOPY EXAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1709 | 68.6 | 65.6 - 71.6 | 2699 | 66.0 | 63.6 - 68.4 |
| NO | 722 | 31.4 | 28.4 - 34.4 | 1264 | 34.0 | 31.6 - 36.4 |

P-value 0.1815

Table 53: Most Recent Exam is Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

| MOST RECENT EXAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| SIGMOIDOSCOPY | 75 | 5.1 | 3.5 - 6.7 | 134 | 4.9 | 3.7 - 6.2 |
| COLONOSCOPY | 1567 | 94.9 | 93.3 - 96.5 | 2479 | 95.1 | 93.8 - 96.3 |

P-value 0.8379

Table 54: Time Since Last Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam

| HOW LONG SINCE LAST SIGMOIDOSCOPY OR COLONOSCOPY EXAM | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 419 | 23.2 | 20.0 - 26.4 | 620 | 24.9 | 22.3 - 27.5 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 275 | 16.5 | 13.8 - 19.3 | 448 | 16.3 | 14.3 - 18.3 |
| 2-3 YEARS | 275 | 16.8 | 14.0 - 19.6 | 454 | 17.3 | 15.1 - 19.5 |
| 3-5 YEARS | 382 | 23.9 | 20.7 - 27.2 | 601 | 21.8 | 19.5 - 24.2 |
| 5-10 YEARS | 238 | 14.5 | 12.0 - 17.0 | 415 | 15.3 | 13.3 - 17.3 |
| 10 OR MORE YEARS | 83 | 5.0 | 3.5 - 6.6 | 112 | 4.4 | 3.1 - 5.6 |

P-value 0.8403

Based on the above data about colorectal cancer screenings, there were no significant differences between the two groups regarding the recency of screening tests and the majority of both groups (64.6% for people with a disability; 62.6% for people without a disability) responded that they felt they were up to date with receiving any of the referenced tests.

Table 55: Up to Date for Colorectal Cancer Screening

| RECENT SIGMOIDOSCOPY COLONOSCOPY OR BLOOD TEST | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 1621 | 64.6 | 61.6 - 67.6 | 2564 | 62.6 | 60.2 - 65.0 |
| NO | 833 | 35.4 | 32.4 - 38.4 | 1417 | 37.4 | 35.0 - 39.8 |

P-value 0.3239



ORAL HEALTH

The following questions were asked regarding oral health:

- How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists?
- How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease? Include teeth lost due to infection, but do not include teeth lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics.
- How long has it been since you had your teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist?

People with a disability were less likely to have visited a dentist or dental clinic within the last year compared to people without a disability (52.7% versus 65.3%). People with a disability were also more likely to have six or all of their permanent teeth removed (69.5%) compared to people without a disability (45.7%). (Tables 56-57)

Table 56: Last Visited Dentist or Dental Clinic

| HOW LONG SINCE LAST VISIT TO DENTIST/HYGIENIST | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 1576 | 52.7 | 48.9 - 56.5 | 4112 | 65.3 | 63.1 - 67.5 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 378 | 13.3 | 11.0 - 15.7 | 720 | 12.5 | 11.0 - 14.0 |
| 2-5 YEARS | 412 | 14.6 | 11.2 - 18.0 | 648 | 11.5 | 9.9 - 13.1 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 583 | 18.2 | 15.6 - 20.8 | 726 | 10.0 | 8.7 - 11.3 |
| NEVER | 28 | 1.1 | 0.5 - 1.8 | 52 | 0.6 | 0.3 - 0.9 |

P-value <.0001

Table 57: Number of Permanent Teeth Removed

| NUMBER OF PERMANENT TEETH REMOVED | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 1 TO 5 | 914 | 34.6 | 31.0 - 38.3 | 2095 | 31.0 | 28.9 - 33.1 |
| 6 OR MORE BUT NOT ALL | 854 | 22.2 | 19.7 - 24.7 | 930 | 9.0 | 8.1 - 9.9 |
| ALL | 494 | 11.7 | 10.0 - 13.4 | 557 | 4.7 | 4.1 - 5.4 |
| NONE | 649 | 31.4 | 27.2 - 35.7 | 2562 | 55.3 | 53.0 - 57.5 |

P-value <.0001

People with a disability were less likely to have had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or hygienist within the last 12 months (50.9%) compared to people without a disability (65.9%). (Table 58)

Table 58: When Teeth Last Cleaned by Dentist or Hygienist

| WHEN TEETH LAST CLEANED BY DENTIST OR HYGIENIST | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| LESS THAN 12 MONTHS | 1313 | 50.9 | 46.7 - 55.2 | 3888 | 65.9 | 63.5 - 68.2 |
| 1-2 YEARS | 334 | 13.8 | 11.0 - 16.5 | 653 | 13.1 | 11.4 - 14.8 |
| 2-5 YEARS | 317 | 13.5 | 9.9 - 17.2 | 515 | 10.2 | 8.7 - 11.8 |
| 5 OR MORE YEARS | 440 | 19.5 | 16.3 - 22.7 | 528 | 10.1 | 8.6 - 11.5 |
| NEVER | 78 | 2.3 | 1.3 - 3.3 | 80 | 0.7 | 0.5 - 1.0 |

P-value <.0001



FALLS

Respondents were asked the following questions regarding falling down and injury resulting from falls:

- In the past 3 months, have you had a fall? By fall, we mean when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another level.
- How many of these falls caused an injury? By an injury, we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor.

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have fallen in the last three months than people without a disability (28% versus 10.1%). Among those who have fallen repeated times, people with a disability were significantly more likely than people without a disability to have resulting injuries (48.4% versus 24.8%). (Tables 59-60)

Table 59: Times Fallen in the Past 3 Months

| TIMES FALLEN IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 1 TIME | 350 | 15.3 | 13.0 - 17.6 | 350 | 7.8 | 6.6 - 9.0 |
| 2 TIMES | 150 | 4.7 | 3.6 - 5.8 | 67 | 1.4 | 0.9 - 1.9 |
| 3 TIMES | 62 | 2.7 | 1.8 - 3.6 | 14 | 0.5 | 0.1 - 0.9 |
| 4 TIMES | 40 | 1.7 | 0.9 - 2.4 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.0 - 0.2 |
| 5 OR MORE TIMES | 82 | 3.6 | 2.4 - 4.9 | 13 | 0.3 | 0.1 - 0.5 |
| NONE | 1931 | 72.0 | 69.3 - 74.8 | 4117 | 89.9 | 88.5 - 91.2 |

P-value <.0001

Table 60: How Many Falls Caused Injury

| NUMBER OF FALLS CAUSING INJURY | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 1 TIME | 199 | 33.0 | 27.4 - 38.6 | 102 | 23.7 | 17.9 - 29.4 |
| 2 TIMES | 48 | 7.6 | 4.6 - 10.7 | 6 | 0.7 | 0.1 - 1.3 |
| 3 OR MORE TIMES | 41 | 7.8 | 4.1 - 11.5 | 3 | 0.4 | 0.0 - 0.9 |
| NEVER | 379 | 51.6 | 45.7 - 57.5 | 337 | 75.3 | 69.5 - 81.1 |

P-value <.0001

DRIVING SAFETY

The following questions were asked concerning driving safety:

- How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?
- During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?

There was not a significant difference in the frequency of seatbelt use between people with a disability and people without a disability. The majority of both groups stated they always wear their seat belts while occupying a vehicle (approximately 85% for both groups).

Table 61: Use of Seatbelt in a Car

| HOW OFTEN USE SEATBELT | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| ALWAYS | 2594 | 85.1 | 82.4 - 87.8 | 5427 | 85.3 | 83.6 - 87.0 |
| NEARLY ALWAYS | 262 | 9.5 | 7.2 - 11.7 | 522 | 10.1 | 8.6 - 11.7 |
| SOMETIMES | 84 | 3.7 | 2.2 - 5.1 | 168 | 2.8 | 2.2 - 3.4 |
| SELDOM | 20 | 1.0 | 0.3 - 1.7 | 46 | 1.1 | 0.6 - 1.6 |
| NEVER | 28 | 0.8 | 0.3 - 1.2 | 41 | 0.7 | 0.3 - 1.0 |

P-value 0.7632

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have driven when having too much to drink (6.4%) compared to people without a disability (3.4%) and over eight times as likely to have driven 3 or more times when having too much to drink.

Table 62: Driving When Had Too Much to Drink During Past 30 Days

| TIMES DRIVING WHEN HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 1 TIME | 6 | 0.4 | 0.0 - 0.9 | 41 | 1.9 | 1.0 - 2.8 |
| 2 TIMES | 7 | 0.8 | 0.0 - 1.9 | 16 | 1.0 | 0.3 - 1.7 |
| 3 OR MORE TIMES | 5 | 5.1 | 0.0 - 13.2 | 9 | 0.5 | 0.0 - 1.3 |
| NONE | 842 | 93.6 | 85.5 - 100 | 2495 | 96.6 | 95.2 - 97.9 |

P-value 0.0009

ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

The following questions were asked concerning anxiety and depression:

- Over the last two weeks, how many days have you had little interest or pleasure in doing things?
- Over the last two weeks, how many days have you felt down, depressed or hopeless?
- Over the last two weeks, how many days have you had little trouble falling asleep or sleeping too much?
- Over the last two weeks, how many days have you felt tired or had little energy?
- Over the last two weeks, how many days have you had a poor appetite or ate too much?
- Over the last two weeks, how many days have you felt bad about yourself or that you were a failure or had let yourself or your family down?
- Over the last two weeks, how many days have you had concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching the TV?
- Over the last two weeks, how many days have you had moved or spoken so slowly that other people could have noticed? Or the opposite- being so fidgety or restless that you were moving around a lot more than usual?
- Has a doctor or other healthcare provider EVER told you that you had an anxiety disorder (including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder)?
- Has a doctor or other healthcare provider EVER told you that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?

For each question in this module, people with a disability were significantly more likely to respond as having or exhibiting symptoms of anxiety or depression and were significantly more likely to be diagnosed with an anxiety or depressive disorder.

20.9% of people with a disability stated they had felt little interest or pleasure in doing things for the majority or all of a two week period versus 6.1% of people without a disability. (Table 63)

Table 63: Days Had Little Interest or Pleasure in Doing Things During Past 2 Weeks

| DAYS HAD LITTLE PLEASURE DOING THINGS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 0-1 DAY | 1590 | 55.0 | 50.8 - 59.1 | 4540 | 77.3 | 75.3 - 79.3 |
| 2-7 DAYS | 568 | 24.2 | 20.3 - 28.1 | 852 | 16.6 | 14.8 - 18.5 |
| 8-11 DAYS | 241 | 9.6 | 7.1 - 12.1 | 167 | 3.0 | 2.2 - 3.8 |
| 12-14 DAYS | 282 | 11.3 | 8.9 - 13.6 | 211 | 3.1 | 2.4 - 3.7 |

P-value <.0001

People with a disability had significantly more days of feeling down, depressed or hopeless than people without a disability. For example, 10.8% of people with a disability reported having these feelings for 12-14 days of the previous two weeks compared to only 1.6% of people without a disability. (Table 64)

Table 64: Days Felt Down, Depressed or Hopeless During Past 2 Weeks

| DAYS FELT DOWN, DEPRESSED OR HOPELESS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 0-1 DAY | 1851 | 61.4 | 57.3 - 65.4 | 5121 | 85.1 | 83.4 - 86.7 |
| 2-7 DAYS | 555 | 19.6 | 16.6 - 22.7 | 669 | 11.4 | 9.9 - 12.8 |
| 8-11 DAYS | 198 | 8.2 | 6.1 - 10.2 | 116 | 1.9 | 1.3 - 2.5 |
| 12-14 DAYS | 251 | 10.8 | 7.4 - 14.3 | 88 | 1.6 | 1.0 - 2.3 |

P-value <.0001

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have trouble falling asleep or sleeping too much in a two week period than people without a disability. Between 8-14 days of the previous two weeks, 36.9% of people with a disability reported sleeping problems compared 12.0% of people without a disability. (Table 65)

Table 65: Days Had Trouble with Sleep During Past 2 Weeks

| DAYS HAD TROUBLE WITH SLEEP | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 0-1 DAY | 1343 | 43.7 | 39.8 - 47.7 | 3991 | 66.3 | 64.0 - 68.6 |
| 2-7 DAYS | 580 | 19.4 | 16.6 - 22.1 | 1232 | 21.7 | 19.7 - 23.7 |
| 8-11 DAYS | 291 | 12.7 | 9.2 - 16.2 | 283 | 4.5 | 3.6 - 5.4 |
| 12-14 DAYS | 600 | 24.2 | 20.9 - 27.5 | 416 | 7.5 | 6.2 - 8.9 |

P-value <.0001

People with a disability also had significantly more days of feeling tired or having little energy than people without a disability. 46.2% of people with a disability reported having little energy for 8 to 14 of the previous two weeks compared to 17.4% of people without a disability. (Table 66)

Table 66: Days Felt Tired or Had Little Energy During Past 2 Weeks

| DAYS FELT TIRED OR HAD LITTLE ENERGY | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 0-1 DAY | 779 | 24.9 | 21.8 - 28.0 | 3154 | 48.8 | 46.4 - 51.2 |
| 2-7 DAYS | 797 | 29.0 | 25.2 - 32.7 | 1868 | 33.8 | 31.4 - 36.1 |
| 8-11 DAYS | 361 | 14.0 | 11.4 - 16.6 | 383 | 7.5 | 6.2 - 8.9 |
| 12-14 DAYS | 869 | 32.2 | 28.4 - 36.0 | 512 | 9.9 | 8.4 - 11.4 |

P-value <.0001

People with a disability had significantly more days where they had a poor appetite or ate too much than people without a disability. For example, 16.5% of people with a disability reported having appetite problems for 12-14 days of the previous two weeks compared to 6% of people without a disability. (Table 67)

Table 67: Days Had Poor Appetite or Ate Too Much During Past 2 Weeks

| DAYS ATE TOO LITTLE OR TOO MUCH | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 0-1 DAY | 1593 | 53.0 | 49.0 - 57.1 | 4413 | 73.6 | 71.4 - 75.7 |
| 2-7 DAYS | 532 | 20.7 | 16.4 - 24.9 | 977 | 17.1 | 15.3 - 18.8 |
| 8-11 DAYS | 247 | 9.8 | 7.3 - 12.3 | 200 | 3.3 | 2.5 - 4.2 |
| 12-14 DAYS | 442 | 16.5 | 14.0 - 19.0 | 324 | 6.0 | 4.8 - 7.3 |

P-value <.0001

People with a disability had significantly more days when they felt bad about themselves than people without a disability. For 8-14 days of the previous two weeks, 13.5% of people with a disability felt bad about themselves compared to 3.3% of people without a disability. They were also more likely to have difficulty concentrating for 8-14 days in the previous two weeks (15.7% of people with a disability compared to 3.3% of people without a disability). (Tables 68-69)

Table 68: Days Felt Bad About Self During Past 2 Weeks

| DAYS FELT LIKE FAILURE OR LET FAMILY DOWN | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 0-1 DAY | 2262 | 74.8 | 71.0 - 78.6 | 5524 | 90.7 | 89.3 - 92.1 |
| 2-7 DAYS | 289 | 11.7 | 9.3 - 14.0 | 309 | 6.1 | 5.0 - 7.2 |
| 8-11 DAYS | 90 | 4.5 | 2.7 - 6.4 | 88 | 1.6 | 1.1 - 2.1 |
| 12-14 DAYS | 209 | 9.0 | 5.8 - 12.2 | 73 | 1.7 | 0.9 - 2.4 |

P-value <.0001

Table 69: Days Had Difficulty Concentrating During Past 2 Weeks

| DAYS HAD TROUBLE CONCENTRATING | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 0-1 DAY | 2110 | 72.6 | 69.1 - 76.0 | 5403 | 89.7 | 88.3 - 91.0 |
| 2-7 DAYS | 334 | 11.7 | 9.5 - 13.9 | 377 | 7.1 | 5.9 - 8.2 |
| 8-11 DAYS | 136 | 7.0 | 4.4 - 9.5 | 98 | 1.4 | 0.9 - 1.8 |
| 12-14 DAYS | 244 | 8.7 | 7.0 - 10.5 | 105 | 1.9 | 1.3 - 2.5 |

P-value <.0001

People with a disability were significantly more likely to have 8 to 14 days in the past two weeks when they moved slowly or were restless (10.5% versus 1.6% of people without a disability). (Table 70)

Table 70: Days Moved Slowly or Were Restless During Past 2 Weeks

| DAYS TALKED OR MOVED UNUSALLY SLOW OR FAST | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|--|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| 0-1 DAY | 2202 | 79.4 | 76.4 - 82.4 | 5632 | 94.4 | 93.3 - 95.5 |
| 2-7 DAYS | 231 | 9.1 | 7.1 - 11.1 | 214 | 4.0 | 3.0 - 5.0 |
| 8-11 DAYS | 118 | 5.7 | 3.7 - 7.8 | 49 | 0.8 | 0.4 - 1.2 |
| 12-14 DAYS | 169 | 5.8 | 4.3 - 7.3 | 53 | 0.8 | 0.4 - 1.1 |

P-value <.0001



People with a disability were significantly more likely to exhibit current depressive symptoms or to have been diagnosed with either an anxiety or depressive disorder than people without a disability.

26.4% of people with a disability reported current depressive symptoms compared to 5.2% of people without a disability. (Table 71)

26.9% of people with a disability have been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder compared to 8% of people without a disability. (Table 72)

Only 9.7% of people without a disability have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder, compared to 32.8% of people with a disability. (Tables 73)

Table 71: Exhibits Current Depressive Symptoms

| CURRENT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 613 | 26.4 | 22.5 - 30.4 | 265 | 5.2 | 4.0 - 6.4 |
| NO | 2323 | 73.6 | 69.6 - 77.5 | 5788 | 94.8 | 93.6 - 96.0 |

P-value <.0001

Table 72: Ever Diagnosed with an Anxiety Disorder

| EVER TOLD YOU HAD AN ANXIETY DISORDER | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 649 | 26.9 | 23.0 - 30.8 | 459 | 8.0 | 6.7 - 9.2 |
| NO | 2254 | 73.1 | 69.2 - 77.0 | 5574 | 92.0 | 90.8 - 93.3 |

P-value <.0001

Table 73: Ever Diagnosed with a Depressive Disorder

| EVER TOLD YOU HAD A DEPRESSIVE DISORDER | DISABILITY | | | NO DISABILITY | | |
|---|------------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | n | % | 95% CI | n | % | 95% CI |
| YES | 849 | 32.8 | 28.9 - 36.8 | 587 | 9.7 | 8.4 - 11.1 |
| NO | 2058 | 67.2 | 63.2 - 71.1 | 5438 | 90.3 | 88.9 - 91.6 |

P-value <.0001

CONCLUSIONS

Just over one-fourth of adult participants in the 2010 South Carolina BRFSS reported having a disability. This represents a trend of increased prevalence in recent years; since 2003, the proportion of South Carolinians reporting a disability has increased from 20.4% to 25.9%. As has been the case in previous years, South Carolinians with a disability are significantly less likely to have a high school or greater education, more likely to make less than \$25,000 in annual income, and less likely to be employed than people without a disability. It also appears that people with a disability have significantly poorer physical and mental health status, which is also consistent with BRFSS findings from previous years.

These findings highlight the fact that there are significant health disparities in people with disabilities. However, it must also be kept in mind that the 2010 South Carolina BRFSS did not ask respondents for the reason for their disability. Therefore, there is likely significant circularity in the associations noted between disability and poorer health status. For example, if an individual reports disability on the basis of heart disease, it would not be appropriate to then conclude that heart disease is more likely in people with disability; rather, the heart disease in this case is the cause of the disability. The same situation is likely to occur for most of the mental and physical health outcomes assessed in the BRFSS. Additional information about the cause and nature of disability is needed if we are to draw from the BRFSS correct conclusions about the health status of people with a disability compared to those without a disability.





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